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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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TERMS—The Observer is published at $2 per annum, or $1,75 to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months.

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MR. WEBSTER'S SECOND SPEECH.

CONCLUDED.

The debate on the Bank question, on the Tariff of 1816, and on the Direct Tax, will show who was who, and what was what, at that time. The Tariff of 1816, one of the plain cases of oppression and usurpation, from which, if the Government does not recede, individual States may justly secede from the Government, is, sir, in truth, a South Carolina Tariff, supported by South Carolina votes. But for those votes, it could not have passed in the form in which it did pass; whereas if it had depended on Massachusetts votes, it would have been lost. Does not the honorable gentleman well know all this? There are certainly those who do, full well, know it all. I do not say this to reproach South Carolina; I only state the fact, and I think, it will appear to be true, that among the earliest and boldest advocates of the Tariff, as a measure of protection, and on the express ground of protection, were leading gentlemen of South Carolina in Congress. I did not then, and cannot now, understand their language in any other sense. While this Tariff of 1816 was under discussion in the House of Representatives, an honorable gentleman from Georgia, now of this house, (Mr. Forsyth,) moved to reduce the proposed duty on cotton. He failed by four votes, South Carolina giving three votes (enough to have turned the scale) against his motion. The act, sir, then passed, and received on its passage, the support of a majority of the representatives of South Carolina, present and voting. This act is the first, in the order of those now denounced as plain usurpations. We see it daily in the list by the side of those of 1824, and 1828, as a case of manifest oppression, justifying disunion. I put it home to the honorable member from South Carolina, that his own State was not only 'art and part' in this measure, but the *causa causans*. Without her aid, this seminal principle of mischief, this root of Upas, could not have been planted. I have already said, and it is true, that this act proceeded on the ground of protection. It interfered, directly, with existing interests of great value, and amount. It cut up the Calcutta cotton trade by the roots. But it passed, nevertheless, and it passed on the principle of protecting manufactures, on the principle against free trade, on the principle *opposed to that which lets us alone.*

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Professing to be provoked, by what he choose to consider a charge made by me against South Carolina, the honorable member, Mr. President, has taken up a new, crusade against New England. Leaving altogether the subject of the public lands, in which his success, perhaps, has been neither distinguished or satisfactory, and letting go, also, of the topic of the tariff, he sallied forth in a general assault, on the opinions, politics, and parties of New England, as they have been exhibited in the last thirty years. This is natural. The "narrow policy" of the public lands had proved a legal settlement in South Carolina, and was not to be removed. The "accursed policy" of the Tariff, also, had established the fact of its birth and parantage, in the same State. No wonder therefore, the gentlemen wished to carry war, as he expressed it, into the enemy's country. Prudently willing to quit these subjects, he was doubtless desirous of fastening on others, which could not be transferred south of Mason's and Dixon's line. The politics of New England became his theme; and it was in this part of his speech I think, he menaced me with such sore discomfiture! why, sir, when he attacks any thing which I maintain and overthrows it; when he turns the right or left of any position which I take up; when he drives me from any ground I choose to occupy, he may then talk of discomfiture, but not till that distant day. What has he done? Has he maintained his own charges? Has he proved what he alledged? Has he sustained himself, in his attack on the Government, and on the history of the North in the matter of the public lands? Has he disproved a fact, refuted a proposition, weakened an argument, maintained by me? Has he come within beat of drum of any position of mine? Oh, no, but he has "carryed the war into the enemy's country?" Yes, sir, and what sort of war has he made of it? Why, sir he has stretched a drag not over the whole surface of perished phamphlets, indiscreet sermons, frothy paragraphs, and fuming popular addresses; over whatever the pulpit, in its moments of alarm, the press in its heats, and parties in their extravagance, have severally thrown off, in times of general excitement and violence. He has thus swept together a mass of such things, as but that they are now old, the public health would have required him rather to leave in their state of dispersion. For a good long hour or two we had the unbroken pleasure of listening to the hon. member, while he recited, with his usual grace and spirit, and with evident high gusto, speeches, pamp' lets, addresses, and all the et cetaras of the political press, such as warm heads produce in warm times; and such as it would be "discomfiture" indeed, for any one, whose taste did not delight in that sort of reading, to be obliged to peruse. This is his war.—This it is to carry the war into the enemy's country. It is an invasion of this sort, that he flatters himself with the expectation of gaining laurels, fit to adorn a Senator's brow.

Mr. President, I shall not, I trust not be expected that I should, either now, or at any time, separate this farrago into parts, and answer and examine its components. I shall barely bestow upon it all, a general remark or two. In the run of forty years, sir, under this constitution, we have experienced sundry successive violent party contests.—Party arose, indeed, with the Constitution itself, and, in some form or other, has attended it through the greater part of its history. Whether any other Constitution than the old articles of confederation, was desirable, was, itself a question on which parties formed; if a new Constitution were framed, what powers should be given to it, was another question; and, when it had been formed, what was in fact, the just extent of the powers actually conferred, was a third. Parties, as we know, existed, under the first Administration, as distinctly marked, as those which manifested themselves at any subsequent period. The contest immediately preceding the political change in 1801, and that, again, which existed, at the commencement of the late war, are other instances of party excitement, of something more than usual strength and intensity. In all these conflicts, there was, no doubt, much of violence on both and all sides. It would be impossible, if one had a fancy for such employment, to adjust the relative *quantum* of violence between these contending parties. There was enough in each, as must always be expected in popular Governments. With a great deal of proper and decarous discussion, there was mingled a great deal, also, of declamation, virulence, crimination and abuse. In regard to any party, probably, at one of the leading epochs in the history of parties, enough may be found to make out another equally inflamed exhibition, as that with which the honorable member has edified us.—For myself, sir, I shall not rake among the rubbish of by gone times, to see what I can find, or whether I cannot find something by which I can fix a blot on the escutcheon of any state, any party, or any part of the country.

Gen. Washington's administration was steadily and zealously maintained, as we all know, by New England. It was violently opposed elsewhere. We know in what quarter he had the most earnest, constant and persevering support, in all his great and leading measures. We know where his private and personal character was held in the highest degree of attachment and veneration; and we know, too, where his measures were opposed, his services slighted, and his character vilified. We know, or we might know, if we turned to the Journals, who expressed respect, gratitude, and regret, when he retired from the Chief Magistracy; and who refused to express either respect, gratitude or regret—I shall not open those Journals.—Publications more abusive or scurrilous never saw the light than were sent forth against Washington, and all his leading measures, from presses South of New England. But I shall not look them up. I employ no scavengers—no one is in attendance on me, tendering such means of retaliation; and if there were, with an ass's load of them, with a bulk as huge as that which the gentleman himself has produced, I would not touch one of them. I see enough of the violence of our own times, to be no way anxious to rescue from forgetfulness the extravagancies of times past. Besides, what is all this to the present? It has nothing to do with the public lands, in regard to which the attack was begun; and it has nothing to do with those sentiments and opinions, which I have tho't tend to disunion, and all of which the honorable member seems to have adopted himself, and undertaken to defend. New England has, at times, so argues the gentleman, held opinions as dangerous, as those which he now holds. Be it so. But, why, therefore, does he abuse New England? If he finds himself countenanced by acts of hers, how is it that, while he relies on these acts, he covers, or seeks to cover, their authors with reproach?

But, sir, if in the course of forty years, there have been undue effervescences of party in New England, has the same thing happened no where else? Party animosity and party outrage, not in New England, but elsewhere, denounced President Washington, not only as a Federalist, but as a Tory, a British agent, a man who, in his high office, sanctioned corruption. But does the honorable member suppose, that, if I had a tender here, who should put such an effusion of wickedness and folly in my hand, that I would stand up and read it against the South? Parties ran into great heats, again, in 1799, and 1800.—What was said, sir, or rather what was not said, in those years, against John Adams, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, and its admitted ablest defender on the floor of Congress? If the gentleman wants to increase his stories of party abuse and frothy violence, if he has a determined proclivity to such pursuits, there are treasures of that sort south of the Potomac, much to his taste, yet untouched—I shall not touch them.

The parties which divided the country, at the commencement of the late war, were violent. There was no more violence against the was in New England, than in other States; nor any more appearance of violence except that, owing to a dense population, greater facility of assembling, and more presses, there may have been more in quantity, spoken and printed there, than in some other places. In the article of sermons, too, New England is somewhat more abundant than South Carolina; and for that reason the chance of finding here and there an exceptionable one, may be greater. I hope, too, there are more good ones. Opposition may have been more formidable in New England, as it embraced a larger portion of the whole population; but it was no more unrestrained in its principle, or violent in manner. The minorities dealt quite as harshly with their own State Governments, as the majorities dealt with the administration here. There were presses on both sides, popular meetings on both sides, aye, and pulpits on both sides also. The gentleman's purveyors have only catered for him among the productions of one side. I certainly, shall not supply the deficiency by furnishing samples of the other. I leave to him, and to them, the whole concern.

It is enough for me to say, that if, in any part of this, their grateful occupation, if in all their researches, they find any thing in the history of Massachusetts, or New England, or in the proceedings of any legislative, or other public body, disloyal to the Union, speaking slightly of its value, proposing to break it up, or recommending non intercourse with neighboring States, on account of difference of political opinion, then, sir, I give them all up to the honorable gentleman's unrestrained rebuke; expecting, however, that he will extend his buffettings, in like matter, to all similar proceedings, wherever else found.

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Let me observe, that the eulogium pronounced on the character of the State of South Carolina, by the honorable gentleman, for her revolutionary & other merits, meets my hearty concurrence. I shall not acknowedge that the honorable gentleman goes before me in regard for whatever of distinguished talent, or distinguished character, South Carolina, has produced. I claim part of the honor, I partake in the pride of her great names. I claim them for countrymen, one and all. The Laurens, the Rutledges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Marions—Americans all—whose fame is no more to be hemmed in by the State lines, than their talents and patriotism were capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation, they served and honored their country, and the whole country; and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country. Him, whose honored name the gentleman himself bears—does he suppose me less capable of gratitude for his patriotism, or sympathy for his sufferings, than if his eyes had first opened upon the light in Massachusetts, instead of South Carolina? Sir, does he suppose it in his power to exhibit a Carolina name so bright, as to produce envy in my bosom? No, sir, increased gratification and delight, rather. Sir, I thank God, that if I am gifted with little of the spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies, I have yet none, as I trust, of that other spirit, which would drag angels down. When I shall be found, sir, in my place here, in the Senate, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit, because it happened to spring up beyond the little limits of my own State, or neighborhood; when I refuse, for any such cause, or any cause, the homage due to American talent, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven; if I see extraordinary capacity and virtue in any son of the South—and if moved by local prejudice, or gangrened by state jealously, I get up here to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth! Sir, let me recur to pleasing recollections—let me indulge in refreshing remembrance of the past—let me remind you that in early times no States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and of feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina. Would to God, that harmony might again return. Shoulder to shoulder they went through the Revolution—hand in hand they stood round the Administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. Unkind feeling, if it exist, alienation and distrust, are the growth, unnatural to such soils, of false principles since sown. They are weeds, the seeds of which, that same great arm never scattered.

Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts—she needs none. There she is—behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history—the world knows it by heart.—The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Bunker Hill—and there they will remain forever.—The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for Independence, now are mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives, in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it—if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it—if folly and madness—if uneasiness, under salutary and necessary restraint, shall succeed to separate it from that Union, by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand, in the end, by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked, it will stretch forth its arm with whatever of vigor it may still retain over the friends who gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

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And now, Mr. President, let me run the honorable gentleman's doctrine a little into its practical application. Let us look at his probable *modus operandi*. If a thing can be done, an ingenious man can tell *how* it is to be done. Now, I wish to be informed, *how* this State interference is to be put in practice.—We will take the existing case of the tariff law. South Carolina is said to have made up her opinion upon it. If we do not repeal it, (as we probably shall not) she will then apply to the case the remedy of her doctrine. She will, we must suppose, pass a law of her Legislature, declaring the several acts of Congress, usually called the Tariff Laws, null and void, so far as they respect South Carolina, or the citizens thereof. So far, all is a paper transaction, and easy enough. But the Collector at Charleston is collecting the duties imposed by these tariff laws—he therefore, must be stopped. The Collector will seize the goods, if the tariff duties are not paid. The State authorities will undertake their rescue, the Marshall, with his posse, will come to the Collector's aid, and here the contest begins. The militia of the State will be called out, to sustain the nullifying act. They will march, sir, under a very gallant leader: for I believe the honorable member himself commands the militia of that part of the State. He will raise the *nullifying act* on his standard, and spread it out as his banner. It will have a preamble, bearing that the tariff laws are palpable, deliberate, and dangerous violations of the Constitution! He will proceed, with this banner flying, to the custom-house in Charleston;

"All the while,
"Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."

Arrived at the custom-house, he will tell the Collector that he must collect no more duties under any of the tariff laws. This he will be somewhat puzzled to say, by the way, with a grave countenance, considering what hand South Carolina herself had in that of 1816.—But, sir, the Collector would, probably, not desist at his bidding—here would ensue a pause; for they say, that a certain stillness presides the tempest. Before this military array should fall on the custom-house, collector, clerks, and all, it is very probably some of those composing it, would request of their gallant commander in chief, to be informed a little upon the point of law; for they have, doubtless, a just respect for his opinions as a lawyer, as well as for his bravery as a soldier. They know he has read Blackstone and the constitution, as well as Turrene and Vauban. They would ask him therefore, something concerning their rights in this matter. They would inquire, whether it was not somewhat dangerous to resist a law of the United States. What would be the nature of their offence, they would wish to learn, if they, by military force and array, resisted the execution in Carolina of a law of the United States and it should turn out, after all, the law *was constitutional?* He would answer of course, treason. No lawyer could give any other answer. John Fries, he would tell them, had learned that some years ago. How then, they would ask, do you propose to defend us? We are not afraid of bullets, but treason has a way of taking people off, that we do not relish. How do you propose to defend us?—"Look at my floating banner," he would reply; "see there the nullifying law!" Is it your opinion, gallant commander, they would then say, that if we should be indicted for treason, that same floating banner of your's would make a good plea in bar?—"South Carolina is a sovereigh State," he would reply, that is true, but would the Judge admit our plea? "these tariff laws," he would repeat, "are unconstitutional—palpably, deliberately, dangerously." That all may be so; but if the tribunals should not happen to be of that opinion, shall we swing for it? We are ready to die for our country, but it is rather an awkward business, this dying without touching the ground—After all, that is a sort of *hemp-tax*, worse than any part of the tariff.

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[The remainder of the Speech we published in our paper of the 16th instant.]

THE NEW PRESIDENCY.—The New-York Courier undertakes, in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, to deny that he has any wish or intention to be a candidate for the next Presidency. The same paper also calls upon the editor of the Telegraph, "as he is situated near Mr. Calhoun," to vouch for Mr. Calhoun's acquiescence in the new arraugement. We again repeat, says the Courier, that General Andrew Jackson, and he only, will be the candidate of the Republican party for the next Presidency. The Courier, it will be observed, speaks as Mr. Van Buren's authorized organ:—let all true Jacksonians, whether exclusive democrats or white-washed Federalists, hear and heed the proclamation.

Boston Palladium.

The Paris Jeffersonian finds much fault with Gov. Hunton for not showing to the Jackson men the statement of facts on which he requested the opinions of the Supreme Court. Why should he? It was his single act, under a provision of the Constitution, and why should any body else be suffered to interfere with it? It seems, however, that Mr. Hunton made no secret of it, else how did the Jackson men know, so long beforehand, that he had drawn up a statement? When Mr. Hall, acting as Governor, submitted *his* statement, he was so sly that not a man on the Republican Party knew any thing of it until the Judges had delivered their opinions.

Hallowell Advocate.

DESERTION.—It is stated in the Montreal Gazette, on the authority of letters from Kingston, that large parties of the American troops that were stationed at Sacketts Harbor, have lately deserted and gone over to the British side. One party, consisting of a Sergeant and 12 men, forced their commanding officer to accompany them. The number that abandonded their standard in one fortnight is stated at twenty-five, all of whom immediately engaged as laborers on the Rideau Canal.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—The steam boat Helen M'Gregor, Capt Tyson, on her way from New-Orleans to Louisville stopped at Memphis on Wedneday the 24th of March, and had been there but 20 or 30 minutes, when one or more of her boilers burst, with the usual dreadful consequences. There were supposed to be on board upwards of 350 deck passengers, and altogether, including cabin passengers, &c. not less than 480 persons. Our informant, was himself one of the cabin passengers, and was, at the moment of the explosion passing from the boat to the shore, is unable to say how many were killed and wounded, or to give the names of the sufferers.—Capt. Tyson was injured, but not seriously. One of the engineers and one of the pilots were killed. It is feared that the number of those who were instantly killed or likely to die of their wounds cannot be much short of sixty. At least thirty are known to have been killed.—None of those in the cabin were injured.—*Nashville paper.*

POLITICAL.

A writer in the Portland Advertiser over the signature of "Jefferson," has commenced a review of the proceedings of the MINORITY in the Legislature during the past session, in a series of numbers, from the first Wednesday in January to the close of the session. He says he "shall endeavour to speak of them in a spirit of candor and impartiality;" and he wishes the people to decide upon the correctness of his remarks. We shall endeavour to give these numbers to our readers as they appear in the Advertiser, and hope they will give them a careful and candid perusal.

NO. I.

Messrs. Editors—

Permit me to preface this number by observing that I have been an eye-witness of what has been done in Portland, during the past winter, and that I do not draw my facts from report and newspaper commentaries, but from personal observation.

No session of any Legislature was perhaps ever expected with more anxiety than was the session of 1830. Popular expectation was on tiptoe. Rumor was literally using her hundred tongues. Both parties used their utmost exertions, and both were confident of success.—An unusual number of democrats who stood side by side with the Father of Republicanism during the trying times of the alien and sedition laws, had been returned to the State Legislature. These men were friends of Mr. Adams, disapproved the proscription of Jackson, and were now ranked with the great National Republican party. The friends of Gen. Jackson hoped to make inroads upon the ranks of such men, and by calling before them the ghost of Federalism and by talking about the terrors of amalgamation to unite them with the ultra federalists who had been rewarded by Jackson, and with other disciples of the Hero, so as to form a new and a stronger party which should ensure the triumph of Jacksonism in Maine. The Democrats who were anti-Jacksonians, were pointed to the struggles of the last war and to the days of Jefferson when parties were strongly marked, being divided by principles, and not by ties of allegiance to any one man. Jackson democrats who had seceded from the great Republican party and formed a mongrel party, called Jacksonian, strove to bring over their former friends, and to connect them with a President who had justly advised the oblivion of all former distinctions. To those who had been Federalists when that party existed, amalgamation was preached up.—They were urged to forget their former distinctions and to come over to President Jackson, who had elevated prominent members of the old Federal party to some of the highest offices in his gift. The names of McLane, of Berrien, of Williams, of Baylies, of Tazewell, of Preble, of Smith, of Davies, and of others were held out to them as bates; and they were urged by hopes of office, by promises to forget all party distinctions, and by every other inducement which could be thought of to come over to them. Thus the leaders of the Jackson party who arrived in Portland long before the first Wednesday in January, were paving the way to obtain a majority in the House, and thus to control the government for the year 1830. Messrs. Ruggles, Smith, Dunlap, Burnham and White, the pioneers of Jacksonism, were on hand at a very early period. Even the Semi-Governor Cutler girded on his armour, and said smooth things to certain democrats, whom he attempted to pull in leading strings.

I have never forgotten and I never can forget, the surmises which were circulated about bribery in October, when the relative strength of both parties was pretty well understood; and when it was found out that there was a small majority of National Republicans returned to the House. I cannot say I was fully convinced of the truth of these surmises at that time, though I am now. I do solemnly believe one individual in the county of York who basely betrayed his constituents, who voted on party questions and on the election of Speaker contrary to the wishes of those whom he represented, was induced so to do by the bribes and promises of the Jackson party. This man became an Arnold, betrayed the People, and basely violated the confidence that was reposed in him, though it was well known when he was elected and previous to that time, that he was a violent opposer of Jackson and his measures. He shall be nameless. The finger of derision is pointed at him from every quarter; and even the boys in the street mark him with the contemptuous cry, "there goes the Arnold of Maine." Let him enjoy his reward whatever it may be, whether in money or in office. It was dearly purchased and with a sacrifice which none but a villain would make. I have said I would not name him. I need not, for he is known to all. There was *another*, but he staggered in his career of wickedness and became ashamed of his own degradation, and therefore I tread lightly over him.

But it was not the bribery of money alone which was tried. The allurements and the emoluments of office were held up. The little handful of Post offices in Maine that the administration have left to bestow upon its partisans, was shaken about the ears of every one that came in the range of the Jackson Junto. Doubtful men, or men whose vote was uncertain on the question of Speaker, were solicited with such contemptuous bribes. One Representative in particular was beset by a Jackson Horse-Fly who buzzed about him from the moment of his arrival in Portland till the vote was thrown for Speaker.—Others were literally carried about from house to house, introduced to the great men of the land, flattered with promises and with attentions till the question of organization was taken. Mr. Ruggles, the candidate for Speaker had his troops pass in Review before him; and old Gov. (?) Cutler grew warmer and warmer every moment of the time. Mr. Smith of Nobleboro' shook off his natural in activity, and drove round most furiously among the collection. Patrol guards were called in from a distance. Collectors from York, Hancock, and Cumberland; Sheriffs, Deputies, Goal-Keepers, and all the minions of the administration of the Maine Junto were on the ground. The leaders of the clan blew their horns, and their creatures gathered in from all quarters. Portland was infested with the tribe of office holders; they had come to focus, resolving to break down or to buy down all opposition. The republican party felt secure in the honesty of the People's representatives, but when defection was found in their ranks, when the Arnold from York county sold his country, when the tools of power were literally besieging the capital of the State, doubt and anxiety could not but be felt. Yet there was a firm determination never to be swerved from the paths of duty, and the utmost reliance on the honesty of their intentions was manifested in the ranks of the National Republicans.

The National Republican party had no leaders, no Junto seated above the People, who arrogated to themselves all the dignities and emoluments of the State; no league of office-holders, who held stations stolen by the force of power from worthier men; no office-seekers who were goaded on to exertion with the promises, that if success was gained by their party, such and such offices should be given to them; no double pay men, who trembled lest the covering should be taken from their deeds of darkness and expose their deformity to the world: the People in the person of their Representatives had gathered together in their strength; and like the old Patriots of the Revolution who started from their ploughshares even before their Washingtons, and Greens, and Warrens had come upon the stage, they assembled at Portland, and fought the good fight, and were victorious. I cannot avoid expressing my joy at this victory, as it was a triumph of principle over a coalition of office-holders, a triumph over the strong headed Junto, and the desperate brotherhood that had united themselves together as the Aristocracy of Maine.

I shall, Messrs. Editors, in my next let in a little more light upon the organization, and upon the Jackson caucus system. Yours, JEFFERSON.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Legislature adjourned Friday at about two o'clock without day, which was probably both to the members and the public, one of the most acceptable acts of the session. It was an interesting day on many accounts; but we have not time to day to go very minutely into the occurrences, which threw an interest, and sometimes a painful interest, over the closing scenes of the session. We shall probably recur to them again. Suffice it to say, that the old party sores, which were bound up three or four weeks since, and which some thought were in a fair way to heal, were all torn open and set bleeding afresh, and many of the members separated apparently not in a very good state of feeling.

The question on passing a vote of thanks to the President of the Senate, was taken by yeas and nays. Yeas 7, nays 5. A division on the question of passing a vote of thanks to the presiding officer of either House, is unusual, and the circumstance excited considerable acrimony in the Senate.

But the field of the most violent and bitter warfare was in the House. It was there the political gladiators laid bare their arms, and evinced a disposition "for war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." There were several little skirmishes in the morning on subjects of minor importance, such as the pay to the Messenger of the Senate, and the person employed to draft Bills for the members &c.; for even the pay of the subordinate officers of the Legislature is frequently made a party question, and if our readers do not know the fact it is time they were informed of it. The general rule of both parties is to raise the pay of their political friends and cut down the pay of their political opponents. After these slight skirmishes were over, the House engaged in a regular pitched battle upon the pay of the *four Senators* elected by the convention. The Senate had passed a Resolve allowing them pay up to the time when the Senate voted that they were not entitled to a seat at the Board. Mr. Bourne, of Kennebunk, moved to amend the Resolve so as to make up their pay to the close of the session. The motion led to considerable debate, in which the convention, the opinion of the Judges, and the election of the four Senators were again brought in review.

The House finally adopted the amendments, taking two of the questions by yeas and nays. On the question of adopting the amendment in relation to Mr. Appleton, Mr. Smith of Nobleborough, was proceeding to pass some severe strictures upon the conduct of that gentleman, which he said he had the right to do, as he did not consider him a Senator, and was going on to say that he had insulted the House, &c. &c. when the Speaker remarked that he considered Mr. Appleton a Senator, and entitled to the same protection from the chair as any other member of the Legislature. Mr. Smith persisted in his opinion and his remarks, and the Speaker again interfered, and decided the remarks out of order, as applied to a member of the other branch of the Legislature, and added, that the gentleman from Nobleborough might appeal from the chair if he was not satisfied with the decision. Mr. Smith accordingly appealed to the House, and gave his reasons at some length why he considered the decision incorrect. Mr. Kent, of Bangor, replied. And the question, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House," was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, *yeas* 62, *nays* 52.

A short time before adjournment, Mr. Scammon of Pittston read the following order and laid it on the Clerk's desk.

"*House of Representatives,* }
March 19, 1830. }

Ordered That the thanks of this House be presented to DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. for the prompt, able, and impartial manner, in which he has discharged the arduous duties devolving on the Chair, and that in closing his official duties, to return to his friends and constituents, he will please to accept their best wishes for his health and happiness."

Mr. Smith of Nobleborough rose and spoke against the passage of the order, but we have not time to day to give even a summary of his remarks. He alluded to the decision in the Senate on passing a vote of thanks to the President, and concluded by saying that he felt himself compelled to vote against the order. The question was then put by the Clerk, and the order passed without a division, but not unanimously, there appearing to be perhaps a dozen or fifteen members who did not rise.—The Speaker then addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

I tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the expression of your approbation of my conduct, as presiding officer of this House, contained in the order offered by the respected Gentleman from Pittston.

Assembled as we have been, in a season of great political excitement, with various and opposite views and feelings, it was not reasonable to expect, that I should be able to discharge the duties assigned me, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to all. My conscience acquits me of intentional error.

It is true, as has been remarked, we are about to separate, probably some of us, to meet no more. Let us not separate as conflicting politicians, but as men and brethren, originating from the same common Parent, possessing alike capacities to *enjoy* and *suffer*, and destined to the same end. *Let us not hope for too much from this world.* It is but the introductory scene of existence, and the future will in all probability be as the past has been, a checkered scene of pleasure and of pain. *Neither let us despair.* If ever the time shall come when even friendship shall deem it prudent to desert us, let us seek refuge in the precepts and examples of Him, whose law is love, and who taught us to remember injuries only to forgive them. Adieu, my fellow citizens, and may the blessing of Heaven rest upon each one of you, and upon your families forever.

LAST OF THE MOHICANS.—It is now understood that if the nomination of Gen. King shall be confirmed as collector of Bath, then Albert Smith is to be appointed Marshall, and Gen. Ripley collector of Passamaquoddy. This will sweep the board, and leave every U. S. office in Maine, of the least value in the hands of rank Jacksonites. There were a great many applicants for the office at Eastport, but the *nature* of the recommendations of Gen. Ripley was *superior*—his votes with the southern men on all occasions, did the business. John Randolph once said something about the "*white slaves of the North,*" by means of which the South maintained her supremacy.—*Kennebec Journal.*

We saw the other day, says the Boston Patriot, a covered wagon with four horses, from Vermont, with 5000 lbs. of dried apples on strings.

The steam boat Gen. Brown was burnt at Mobile on the morning of February 24th. Two hundred and sixty bales of Cotton were destroyed, part of which was insured.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

THOUGHTS ARRESTED.--NO. 1.

THE DEBATE.

The Debate in the Senate of the United States seems to be the object to which all eyes are now drawn, to which all ears are listening and thousands of hearts are palpitating with emotions deriving their impetus at that source. Among the spectators of this splendid exhibition, is every moment discovered, the fullest evidence of that trait in the human character, which displays the tendency of the heart to select its favorite under all circumstances of enterprise, rivalship and contest. This is almost uniformly the case, even when at first view of the scene, our affections are entirely disengaged and we can look on with no prepossessions. But soon, very soon, some trifling circumstance disturbs the balance and we invariably fall into one scale or the other and never afterwards find it possible to restore its equilibrium. This tendency of nature, almost universal as it appears, has, I apprehend, an unfavorable influence in our researches after truth and imposes quite an unfavorable bias on all our conclusions. But, if, when we enter upon the scene, we have previously been made acquainted the actors, and have before seselected our favorite, the probability of our forming just opinions must be infinitely lessened: and still more so, when our prepossessions have been approved and cherished by the sympathy and coincidence of others. These views are fully proved to be correct by the interest which is exhibited in the community, arising from the debate in the Senate. The lines of demarkation in opinion are found to run throughout paralel to those of political parties; and in fact have run into and become embodied with them. The space between has again become depopulated and the few stragglers who had lately ventured out after the last political contest to enjoy ample space and purer atmosphere, have, either voluntarily or by a call from the alarm post, returned within the lines.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne are the two grand rallying points around which the swell of praise and adulation gathers. These are the favorites which are instantly selected the moment the curtain rises and the magnificence of mind and the splendor of fancy and the beauty of taste, make their entry. For myself I cannot but confess that I have pursued the same course. Even incircled with the intrenchment of candor and impartiality, it were impossible to view these scenes with indifference, and I, like others, have selected my favorite. It is Mr. Webster.

I will not say that Mr. W. is totally free from censure for having given (if he gave it) that turn to the debate, so foreign from the purport of the resolution—nay, I will acknowledge that I have not perceived in Mr. Hayne's first speech, any thing to justify the reply as personally to him. Yet I cannot but rest in confidence that there must have tranrpired in the Senate, such circumstances as would afford a legitimate origin for the course taken by Mr. W. The elevated and liberal character of the man gives sufficient countenance to this presumption. Indeed it is admitted by Mr. H that Mr. Benton "did charge the East with hostility to the South;" but we have not yet seen the endorsement of Mr. H. to this charge; and highly as we esteem Mr. W., we should be happy to find him mistaken in this particular. Mr. Hayne has enough to answer for, arising out of the debate, admitting that the whole was unprovoked on his part, but we are disposed to believe that, as to him as well as others, the heat of this controversy has elicited expressions that would not have been heard under calmer influences than what arises from the ardor of debate.

These allowances however, cannot, I think, be said to be claimed by the parties while their great powers are put in requisition to explain and elucidate the great constitutional questions then agitated. As they approached these, the effervescence of feeling must have subsided, given place to the nobler elements of the mind. And here it is that we think Mr. Hayne has most greatly erred. And while we object to his views as altogether unsound, unauthorized by the constitution, impracticable and wholly unsuited, if practicable, to the nature and well-being of our country, we cannot but accord to him the praise of having, in his third speech, enforced his views with an ability and display of talent that was equally honorable to himself and to the place and the occasion. We wait for Mr. Webster's rejoinder with some impatience, for we not only expect to enjoy another display of that masterly eloquence and powerful talent that rose triumphant in his last reply to Mr. H. but we expect to see the full exposure of the errors of Mr. H. both in his premises and conclusions

New-England may indeed be proud of her advocate and glory in his victory. We trust before this, another laurel has been placed on his brow.

It is indeed singular that while much of Mr. Hayne's speeches is occupied in exposing the measures of the opposition in New-England to Mr. Madison's administration to ridicule and censure, he has introduced and advocated, in these same speeches, principles as fundamental in our constitution, that go fully to support the most objectionable of those very measures. Even the Hartford Convention in him, has found an advocate able and eloquent, and if there be any friends of that celebrated assembly yet skulking among the community and fearing to expose their relation thereto, or speak in audible voice in justification of their conduct, they may now come forth from their voluntary hiding places and stand dismayed no longer; for they have one who is able and willing to defend them.

The tendency of this debate may with propriety be regretted by the true patriots of our country as operating against the Union of the States. It must be evident I think that though this union is quite as much depending on public opinion as on any provision made in our constitutional charter; and the dissolution of the union cannot be long postponed to that period where the majority of the people shall be convinced that though it is but a "a rope of sand" and, so far as it has power, is adverse to their interests. Nothing can tend more strongly to produce this effect than the persuasions that different parts of the Union are willfully and knowingly hostile to the interests of each other. And it may be that the course pursued by the Senators may have this tendency. In fact it must so operate in a greater or less degree. There may be however a salvo found in the very course itself. It is well known that there has long been gone abroad (whether well grounded or not I will not say) a belief that this hostility does not in fact exist. That the South is hostile to New-England—that New-England is hostile to the slave-holding States, &c. This sentiment has become so prevalent that many of our statesmen entertain it as a truth and are influenced accordingly. It is very evident that the natural tendency of political affairs is to confirm this belief, and our primary interests, derived from sectional location, seem to confirm the impression. Now nothing is more evident than the strong necessity of suppressing all views and interest of this character. We have the injuction of the greatest and the best of men, to do so. If then these views, feelings and prejudices have been so long "rankling" in the bosoms of our lawgivers—if they have been inaudibly indulged—if they are so powerful as to influence their conduct in a clandestine manner, would it not be well and wholesome for the public weal, that there should occasionally be an expression of what, if continued too long confined, may become more dangerous and result in a vulcanic explosion that may destroy the whole political fabric. Such expressions serve to shew to the people the dangers incident to our form of government and give us more timely notice to be prepared to avoid them.

I did intend to notice some of the views taken by Mr. Hayne, which I deem to be inconsistent with the constitution, but I find I have already extended my introduction to far to subjoin them to this communication.

RETRENCHMENT.

We have shown that if the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is to be believed, the expenditures of the last year exceed those of the year 1828 by more than TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; the payments on account of the public debt, and under the Ghent Treaty, being deducted in both years. The only mode by which the Reformers can escape from this frightful result, is to say, as the Telegraph said some time ago, that the Secretary was wrong in stating his estimate, for the fourth quarter;—that is to say, that in the estimates of this his first report, of which Congress has ordered *ten thousand* copies to be sent over the country, he had made a mistake of upwards of a MILLION OF DOLLARS! If they are right in fastening so egregious a blunder on the Secretary of the Treasury—(he may well say, "save me from my friends")—the result will be, that instead of spending twelve hundred thousand dollars more than the last Administration, they have exceeded it by about TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. This is quite enough, *as a beginning*, to fix the charge of extravagance upon them, while it also fixes an enormous blunder on Mr. Ingham. But can it be possible that Mr. Ingham has made such an over estimate? His Report was made on the 15th of December, only sixteen days before the end of the year. The three first quarters were all ascertained, and he ought to have known enough of the remaining quarter to make him tolerably accurate. But yet, in ascertaining the expenses for these *sixteen days*, his friends are now driven to the exigency of saying that he missed figures to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS! We are curious to see how Mr. Ingham will extricate himself from this dilemma. But, until he makes a new communication, we must believe his Official Report, however much the friends of "*Retrenchment*" and "*Reform*" wince under it.—*National Journal.*

Mr. Davies, of Portland, bearer of government despatches, arrived at Havre 8th ult.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

At the annual town meeting holden in Portland on Monday of last week, the two parties tried their strength. We learn from good authority, that the Jackson party had been caucusing for a considerable time, so as muster all their strength. Notwithstanding all their endeavours to gain their points, they have been triumphantly defeated by a large majority. It is said this a fair specimen of the strength of the two parties in Portland. The citizens of that town have been eye witnesses of the Legislature during the winter past, and have seen the acts of the Jackson eight, not as they appeared in the Argus, but as they were in fact. It will be recollected that the Jackson list of Selectmen, with the exception of one individual, is the same as that of the last year, which was announced by the Argus "as the triumph of Jacksonism in Portland." Jackson has been in power one year, and his followers dwindle down to a handful, even at the head quarters of the Junto of Maine. Such has been the reaction in Portland, and such, it is believed, will be the reaction all over the State. Such is said to have been the excitement, that nearly two hours were spent in electing a moderator—Isaac Adams, Esq., was chosen by a majority of 203 votes. Mr. Adams is one of the Representatives whom the Argus denounced in unmeasured temrs, for their attempts to organize the government. The votes for Selectmen stood as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	1102
Necessary for a choice,	552
REPUBLICAN.	
Isaac Adams, had	665
John Patten,	663
Jonathan Dow,	705
Andrew L. Emerson,	665
Thomas Hammond,	675
JACKSON.	
Mark Harris,	430
Nathaniel Mitchell,	426
James C. Churchill,	419
John L. Megquier,	410
James Rackleff,	395

The highest on the Jackson list 430—the highest on the Republican list SEVEN HUNDRED and FIVE.

The United States Senate have rejected the nomination of Mr. Lee as Consul General to Algiers, by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Lee was appointed by the President, during the recess of Congress, and had actually sailed for Algiers before the meeting of Congress. It is evident he must now return, but not before he will have delivered to the Dey the usual present of $16000. This sum added to the salary which he pocketed, say $4000, is a loss to the country of about $20,000, No objections were made against Mr Lee, on the score of talents, but that he was rejected solely on the ground of immorality. It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Senate, that Mr. Lee had been guilty of seduction—that the seduction was of the most atrocious character and that the President knew it all when he made the appointment. It is believed that General Jackson knew perfectly well the character of Mr. Lee, as he had been an intimate with him—was an active partisan in the election, and had been an agent to reorganize the newspapers and set the machinery in motion to elect him. It is said of Mr. Lee, that "after having ruined the character of his young protege, he attempted to defraud her of her fortune." A suit was commenced against him by a subsequent guardian for the balance in his hands, and he defended, denying that he was indebted, and putting in a counterclaim equal to the demand. The case was finally determined after an expensive litigation, and judgment rendered against him for about $10,000. This is the man whom the President sent abroad, clothed with the powers of a minister of the highest grade.

We shall in our next give the report of the committee of Congress, to whom numerous petitions on the subject of Sunday Mails had been referred, also the report of the minority of the committee.

A list of town officers chosen at the annual meeting of the town of Norway, March 1st, 1830, viz:—

Job Eastman, Town Clerk.

David Noyes, Thompson Hall, Nathan Noble, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.

Joshua Smith, Town Treasurer.

Surveyors of Highways.

Nathan Foster.	Jonathan Stevens.
Jacob Bradbury.	Adams Bradbury.
Elijah Hall.	William Young.
Ward Noyes.	Robert Frost.
James Flint.	Daniel Holt.
Ebenezer Lord.	Amos Town.
Bela Noyes, Jr.	Silas Shed.
Joshua Crockett.	Nathan Noble.
John Millett, Jr.	Joseph Dolley.
Rufus Bartlett, Jr.	Andrew Case.

Constables.

James Crockett.	Daniel Holt.
Daniel Town.	

James Crockett, Collector of Taxes.

Henry Rust, Town Agent.

Fence Viewers.

James French.	Jonathan Swift.
John Pike.	Benjamin Jordan.
Levi Millett.	Solomon Noble
William Hall.	Aaron Shackley.

Field Drivers and Hog Reaves.

Elijah Flint, Jr.	Jonathan B. Smith.
Ira Johnson.	William E. Goodnow.
Henry C. Reed.	Levi Gorham.
Amos Hobbs, Jr.	John Andrews.
Joseph Bennett.	Jonathan Hall.
Benjamin Witt.	John Richardson, Jr.
Ward Noyes.	

Surveyors of Wood and Bark.

Jeremiah Mitchell.	Aaron Shackley.
Elliot Smith.	James Crockett.

Surveyors of Lumber.

Amos Ordway.	Moses Ames.
Isaac H. C. Hall.	Lemuel Lovejoy.
Elliot Smith.	Hiram Barrows.

School Agents.

Andrew Case.	Benja. Herring, Jr.
James French.	John Millett, Jr.
John Perry.	Elijah Hall.
Ebenezer Hobbs.	Robinson Hobbs
William Twombly.	Nathan Foster, Jr.
Samuel Lord.	

Superintending School Committee.

Rev. H. A. Merrill.	John Parsons, Jr.
Rev. B. B. Murray.	

Fire Wards.

William Reed.	Increase Robinson.
Henry Rust.	

Tythingmen.

Joseph Bradbury.	Samuel Lord.

Sextons.

Jeremiah Hobbs, Jr.	Stephen Greenleaf.
Jacob Bancroft.	Jared M. Buck.
Nathaniel Pike.	

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, to be Charge de Affairs, of the United States, at the Court of Sweden, in place of John J. Appleton, recalled.

Elijah Hall, to be Naval Officer for the District of Portsmouth, in the State of N. H. from the 29th Jan. 1830.

Samuel Hall, to be Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Portsmouth, in the State of N. H. from the 29th Jan. 1830, when the commission of James Ladd expired.

John McNiel, Jr. to be surveyor for the District of Boston and Charlestown, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 29th of Jan. 1830, when the commission of Elbridge Gerry expired.

John W. Smith, Surveyor at Portland, in place of James J. Boyd, deceased.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, as Mr. Stephen Day, Jr. of Cornish, (while on his way to Portland with a loaded team) was descending a hill about two miles and a half below this village his feet slipped from under him and he fell just before the wheel, which passed over his breast, causing instantaneous death. Some of his townsmen, who, with their teams, were in company with him, seeing what had happened, ran immediately to the spot, but when they arrived the vital spark had fled.—His lifeless body was taken up and conveyed to his family, which consists of a wife and ten children, who received the distressing intelligence with expressions of the most heartfelt grief. In the morning he went out from them in perfect health; in the evening he was returned a corpse. How true is the scripture expression, "Ye know not what a day will bring forth." He was in his 46th year.—*Limerick Star.*

FIRE.—On the night of the 10th inst. the dwelling of Mr. Daniel J. Wilson, of Edmonds, was consumed with all its contents. About midnight Mr. Wilson was aroused from sleep by the rushing flames, the wind blowing hard and intensely cold, and had only time to escape through the door with his wife under his arm when the roof fell in; and in a few moments all his labor for two years, and all his domestic enjoyments were levelled in the dust before him.

Northern Light.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, March 2, as Mr. Abraham Davenport of Hallowell, was riding in a sleigh in Chesterville, with Mr. Wm. Chancey, of that place, on their way to Hallowell, their horse became unmanageable and Mr. Davenport was first thrown out and afterwards Mr. Chancey. The former sustained no injury, but Mr. C's head struck a rock, and he died in about four hours. He was about 45 years old, and left a wife and children.—*Advocate.*

A portion of the Piscataqua bridge, being that part of it connecting the southern or Newington shore with rock island, extending from the arch about 400 feet south, was carried away by the force of the waters and a great pressure of ice, of about three acres in extent, in the afternoon of Monday last. The bridge has withstood the violence of the elements nearly 36 years—the building of it having been commenced early in April, 1794, after due preparation, and the first toll taken on the 25th November following. It is to be immediately rebuilt.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

A coroner's inquest was held on Friday morning last, upon a young woman belonging to Cape Elizabeth, by the name of Adeline Roberts. We understand she had been in Portland on Wednesday, and returned at night over the bridge to the Cape. During the whole of the night and part of the next day, there was a severe storm, being what is usually termed the line gale. It is supposed she had some how or other missed her way and wandered about till she perished in the storm. Her corpse was found towards night on Thursday.

Daily Courier.

The Legislature of Upper Canada have authorized a loan of about $230,000 to indemnify certain sufferers in the late war with the United States. The interest to be paid, and the loan reimbursed, by a duty on the U. S. Salt and Whiskey. Should not the pecuniary losses by war be considered an affair of mutual insurance among the subjects or citizens of a nation?

MILK.—It is ascertained that morning's milk will yield some hundredths more cream than that of the evening at the same temperature:—that milked at noon furnishes the least. It would therefore be of advantage, in making butter and cheese to employ the former for domestic use.

It is said the French Government has, at length, determined on an expedition against Algiers. This will justify their keeping up a greater military and naval establishment, than otherwise might have been agreeable to Britain.

MARRIED,

In Thomaston, Halsey Healey, Senator from Lincoln county, to Mrs. Mary M. Sprague.

In Hallowell, by Rev. J. Torry, George Gage Esq. of Wilton, to Miss Almira Ham, of the former place.

In Poland, Captain Reuben Bagley, of Bangor, to Miss Sarah B. Campbell.

In Brunswick, Mr. John S. Simpson to Miss Catherine Skolfield.

In Bath, Capt. John Patten to Miss Mary R. P. Turner.

In Chesterville, Samuel Cushman, Esq. of New-Gloucester, to Mrs. Betsy Locke.

In Parsonsfield, Mr. George Howe to Miss Mary Bickford.

In Limerick, Mr. Thatcher Wedgwood, of Parsonsfield, to Miss Belinda Eaton.

I Lewistown, Master John Bobar, aged 15, to Miss Abigail Hanson, aged 56.

DIED,

In Paris, on Tuesday morning last, Thomas Webster, Esq. Register of Probate. aged 37.—On Friday the 19th inst. Miss Emily C. daughter of Mr. Benjamin Cooper, aged 20.

In Fryeburg Addition, 21st inst. of quinsy, Isaac E. son of Thomas Farrington, Esq. aged 2 years, six months and 11 days.

In Portland, Mr. William Polleys, aged 67 years.

In South Berwick, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Hon. Benjamin Greene, aged 62

In Hallowell, Mr. Samuel Tonney, aged 50.

In Boxford, Mr. John Towne, in the 94th year of his age.—He was a soldier in the French and revolutionary wars.

In Worcester, Mass. Mr Charles Griffin, formerly publisher of the Ægis, aged 27.

In Worthington, Major Samuel Buffinton, aged 76. He was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, and a Captain in the militia under Gen. Sheppard ordered out to suppress the insurrection of Daniel Shays.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, WELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land, in the town of Weld, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the Bills of assessments of the State, County and Town Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829 and also for deficient highway tax for 1827, committed to the subscriber, Collector of said Weld for the years 1828 and 1829, in the sums respectfully set against said Lots, as follows, viz.

Names of persons when known.	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, & town tax for 1829.	Highway tax for 1827.
		part of		$	$ cts.	$ cts
N. Quinte,	2	11 & 12 west part	103	80	1,28	
Unknown,	2	12 part of 10	14	14	22	
Unknown,	2	11 & 12	228	350	5,60	
		Taxes for 1828.				
N. Quinte,	2	11 & 12 west part	103	150	135	3,15
Unknown,	2	12 part of 10	14	28	25	0,28
Unknown,	2	11 & 12	228	684	616	8,40

The lots or parts of lots named herein are the lots that contain the farm formerly owned by Jonathan Pratt.

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Thursday the 29th day of July next, so much of said lots of land will then be sold at Public Auction, at one of the clock, P. M. of said day, at the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Weld, as will discharge the same. SOLOMON K. FOSTER, Collector of Weld for 1828 and 1829.

Weld, March 20, 1830. 3w 40

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8|3 to $8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2|6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1–2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2|3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes $2,75 to $6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to $4; Superfine 4|4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1 s; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambrick & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

NEW & VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE subscriber has just received from Messrs. Cary & Lea of Philadelphia, the following new and valuable Books, which he is authorised to sell on good terms, viz.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, by Sir Walter Scott. This is a very valuable work. Dewees' PRACTICE of PHYSIC, a work which has been long called for by the profession. Dewees's MIDWIFERY, 3d edition. Dewees on the DISEASES of FEMALES, 2d edition. Dewees on the DISEASES of CHILDREN, 3d edition. TALES of a GRANDFATHER, by the author of Waverley, 3d series. Chapman's THERAPEUTICS and MATERIA MEDICA. Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish, by Cooper. Hutin's MANUAL of PHYSIOLOGY. Horner's PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. Nicholson's OPERATIVE MECHANIC and PRACTICAL MECHINIST, *with one hundred plates.* Manual of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, a very popular work.—Bichat's GENERAL ANATOMY and PATHOLOGY. Arnot's ELEMENTS of PHYSICS on Natural Philosophy, General and Medical. LA FAYETTE'S Travels in America, by Levasseur. A selection of one hundred Perrin's Fables with a Key &c. COOPER'S Surgery with Tyrell's notes. CAZENAVE and SCHEDEL on the Diseases of the Skin. Complete Millwright, a valuable work by Evans. American Quarterly Review for March, a very popular periodical work Grove's Greek and English Lexicon. Broussai's Physiology, new edition. Bell on the Nerves, new edition. Coster's operations. Ellis's Medical Formaly. Gibson's Surgery, new edition. Johnson on the Liver. Wistar's Anatomy. Fordyce on Fever.—Bell's Surgery. Medical Dictionary.—Maternal Physician. Buchan's Domestic Medicine. Burns's Midwifery.—Butterworth's Concordance. Pronouncing Bibles. Thatcher's Medical Biography.

Any work not on hand will be procured at short notice.

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

Norway Village, March 29. 3 40

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

THIS Medicine has for a lone time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as the valetudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the heart Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclining to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, *when they are not to be taken;* neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vaporish disorders.—In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price $1,50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OR INDIGESTION.

OF long standing, and of the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable specific and Anti-Bilious Pills,

both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practical directions accompanying the Specific.

☞Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

*** A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. March 23. 39 4w

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☞NOTICE.☜

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber by Note or Account, are requested to make payment by calling on Maj. H. W. Millett of Norway Village. All accounts not settled by the first of April next, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JONATHAN S. MILLETT.

Norway, March 5, 1830. *37

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Vegetable Pulmonary

BALSAM;

For sale *Wholesale and Retail* by

ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind,

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across he chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ancles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmanory BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable [illegible] Balsam, and was entirely relieved by [illegible] of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she had for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes—'I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription.

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxisms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmanory Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected.' Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that 'the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians.'

☞Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle.

eomly 47

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DAVID SMITH,

late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOSHUA SMITH.

Norway, March 2, 1830. 3w 38

ASHES!

WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in GOODS, the other half CASH.

☞N. B. The subscriber will continue to take Ashes until the first of June.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 tf

POETRY.

[From the Philadelphia Ariel.]

STANZAS.

My hopes are not—my joys are fled—
My mind is on the rack of pain—
My thoughts are with the buried dead—
Nor love, nor peace for me remain!
All that I treasured once as gems,
The fairest that earth could give,
Are like the roses from their stems,
No longer with the things that live.

The cherish'd ones of better days,
Around whose heart my love did cling,
Are gone!—and as I backward gaze,
My heart resumes its worshipping.
The mother who, with anxious care,
Was wont to smile upon my ways,
Now offers not the mother's prayer,
Nor chants the mother's hymn of praise.

And he who taught my erring feet
To walk in duty's path alone,
No longer homeward doth me greet,
Nor listens to my merry tone!
And she the loved one of my heart—
Who when her sun of life went down,
The tenderest ties of love didst part,
And left me 'neath fate's sternest frown!

The constant longings after fame—
The thoughts of happier hours to come—
Are all forgot: I ask no name,
Save with the tenants of the tomb.
My friends in death's cold sleep repose,
And I am left alone to weep;
Upon their graves I strew the rose,
And hover o'er their dreamless sleep!

LOVE'S REPROACH: A RUSTIC PLAINT.

BY JAMES KENNEY, ESQ.

Dear Tom, my brave, free-hearted lad,
Where'er you go, God bless you!
You'd better speak than wish you had,
If love for me distress you.
To me they say, your thoughts incline,
And possibly they may so;
Then, once for all, to quiet mine,
Tom, if you love me, say so

On that sound heart, and manly frame,
Sits lightly sport or labor,
Good humor'd, frank, and still the same,
To parent, friend, or neighbor;
Then why postpone your love to own
For me from day to day so,
And let me whisper still alone,
"Tom, if you love me, say so?"

How oft, when I was sick, or sad
With some remember'd folly,
The sight of you has made me glad—
And then most melancholy!
Ah! why will thoughts of one so good
Upon my spirits pray so?
By you it should be understood—
"Tom, if you love me, say so!"

Last Monday, at the cricket-match,
No rival stood before you;
In harvest time, for quick despatch
The farmers all adore you;
And evermore your praise they sing,
Though one thing you delay so,
And I sleep lightly, murmuring,
"Tom, if you love me, say so."

Whate'er of ours you chance to seek,
Almost before you breathe it,
I bring with blushes on my cheek,
And all my soul goes with it.
Why thank me, then, with voice so low,
And, faltering, turn away so?
When next you come, before you go,
"Tom, if you love me, say so."

When Jasper Wil[illegible] brook,
Resentful roar[illegible]
I oft recall that
That quell'd the[illegible]oward.
Bold words and fr[illegible]ter'd then:
Would they could [illegible]eir way so,
When these moist eye[illegible] plainly mean,
"Tom, if you love me, say so."

My friends, 'tis true, are well to do,
And yours are poor and friendless;
Ah, no! for they are rich in you,
Their happiness is endless,
You never let them shed a tear,
Save that on you they weigh so;
There's one might bring you better cheer:
"Tom, if you love me, say so."

My uncle's legacy is all
For you, Tom, when you choose it:
In better hands it cannot fall,
Or better trained to use it.
I'll wait for years; but let me not
Nor woo'd nor plighted, stay so:
Since wealth and worth make even lot,
"Tom, if you love me, say so."

SCANDAL.—Of the *fashionable* vices of the day, there is none perhaps, more baneful—more deleterious in its effects upon society, than that of scandal.—When trivial faults are exaggerated into *monstrous* crimes, and the slightest errors into misdoings of a weighty kind, the best in the community may well fear for his reputation. This vice arrays neighbor against neighbor, and scatters the seeds of moral contamination, of discord and ruin, among the most virtuous and happy. It sunders the most endearing charities of life—the bonds of union and friendship, and makes the current of life hitherto calm and unruffled, rude and tempestuous.

"Do unto others, as ye would that others should do unto you" is the impressive command of Deity, and I admire the man who obeys its injunction; but the moment he breaks it, and spreads stories, too often untrue—frequently exaggerated and greatly heightened, I admire him not. He is a pest to society—a destroyer of its happiness and order—a foe to every thing divine. I cannot envy *that* man, who can make the faults of others, the subject of his conversations, who can sport with their feelings, rioting in wild luxury upon the mingled emotions of pain, and misery they produce, who can falsify, exaggerate or heighten at the expense of a fellow being. I envy him not, for he has feelings any thing but those allied to divinity, and may I add, humanity. It is far from being in conformity to that religion which teaches man to love his fellow man—to "abhor that which is evil." and to "be kindly affectioned one to another.' It is adverse to the kindly flow of feel'ings, which marks the character of the humane and benevolent, for such can never make man, an enemy to man.

There have not been wanting those, upon whom the effects of scandal have pressed with an almost deadly pressure. Stories even *untrue* too often told, have made sweet friendship, enmity; and although the writer may have never been a *party*, he has been a *witness* of the truth of these remarks. The fond, confiding parent who had watched over the first buddings of infancy and youth, who had exerted what, only a mother knows, "a mother's care," and had seen as she believed, all the lovely graces, "*grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength*" of the child, has been doomed to days and nights of tears and anguish, at some tale of his first errors & crimes—some "wanderings from the good and right way," which eventually have proved "as false as foul." Every Christian, every Philanthropist should oppose the progress of this vice and we, as we discountenance it, show to the world how we "love one another."

Hallowell Advocate.

THE TATLER.—There is no being that moves on the surface of the habitable globe, more degraded, or more contemptible, than a tatler. Vicious principles, want of honesty, servile meanness, despicable insidiousness, form his character. Has he wit? In attempting to display it, he makes himself a fool.—Has he friends? By unhesitatingly disclosing their secrets, he will make them his most bitter enemies. By telling all he knows, he will soon discover to the world that he knew but little. Does he envy an individual? His tongue fruitful with falsehood, defames his character. Does he covet the favor of any one? He attempts to gain it by slandering others. His approach is feared—his person hated—his company shunned—and his sentiments despised, as emanating from a heart fruitful with guile, teeming with iniquity, loaded with envy, malice and revenge. Are there any parents who wish a son of this description? Let them encourage him in the beginning of his career. Listen to every tale he tells declaim in his presence against the subject of it—condemn the slandered unheard, it will prove an exception in the common course of nature.

LAWS OF MAINE.

An Act additional to "an Act to establish a Court of Common Pleas."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all that part of the second section of the act to which this is additional which declares, that, "And except in cases of inevitable failure, the said court be opened at ten of the clock in the forenoon on the first day of the term, and proceed on the business before it, and all parties, by themselves or counsel, shall at their peril, attend in readiness therefor. Jury trials shall have precedence of other matters, and be heard in succession, without delay," be and the same is hereby repealed.

[Approved March 8, 1830.]

An Act in addition to the several acts "for the preservation of Fish in Penobscot River and Bay, and the several streams that empty into the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That so much of the third section of "an Act for the preservation of fish in Penobscot River and Bay, and the several streams emptying into the same," passed the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen, as requires passage ways in the wears erected in the waters of the Penobscot Bay and River to be kept open and clear from sunrise on Friday in each week to sunrise on Monday in the succeeding week be and hereby is rspealed, and in lieu thereof such passage ways shall be kept open and clear from sunrise on Saturday in each week to sunrise on Monday in the succeeding week

[Approved March 8, 1830.]

An Act additional to an Act giving Remedies in Equity.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That in all cases of fraud, trust or accident, or mistake, where there is not a plain, adequate and sufficient remedy by the rules of the common law, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court may administer relief according to the course of courts of Equity; and may direct the forms of such process, and establish such rules and orders, not contrary to law, as they deem necessary to carry these powers into effect in a summary manner.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Court shall have power to grant writs of injunction, whenever the same shall be necessary to prevent injustice, and any Justice of said court may in such cases, issue writs of injunction in vacation to stay proceedings, or waste, until the end of the then next term of said Court, unless sooner dissolved, and the fees for all process and services arising under this act shall, under the orders of said Court, be made to conform as near as may be to the fees, from time to time, established by law in other cases of Judicial process and proceedings.

[Approved March 10, 1830.]

An Act additional to "An Act defining the general powers and duties and regulating the office of Sheriffs and Constables."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That in case of a vacancy in the office of Sheriff, in any county, by resignation, removal or otherwise, any gaoler by him specially appointed, shall continue in the office of gaoler, and shall exercise all the powers and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, until a successor to such Sheriff shall be appointed and qualified, in the same manner as a gaoler, in the case of the death of said Sheriff of any county, is by law authorized to act, or is subject to—And the defaults or misteasances in office of such gaoler, during any vacancy in the office of Sheriff, shall be adjudged a breach of the condition of the Bond given by any such Sheriff.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of a vacancy in the office of gaoler, during the vacancy in the office of Sheriff, the Justices of the court of sessions, a major part of them, within and for the county where such vacancy may happen, are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a gaoler, and the gaoler so appointed, shall give such bonds, and in the same manner as is required of a Sheriff, for the faithful performance of the duties of this office, if said appointment be confirmed by said court, at the then next term thereof during the vacancy in the office of Sheriff, and until a new gaoler shall be appointed, or until the Governor by and with the advice of the Council, shall remove such gaoler and appoint another person, which removal and appointment the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, is authorized to make.

[Approved March 10, 1830.]

An Act to change the name of West Machias.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, the town of West Machias, in the county of Washington, shall be called by the name of Machias; and shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities, and subject to all the liabilities to which it was entitled and subjected before the passing of this act, and all suits and matters pending in, and all writs, precepts, processes, and recognizances returnable to either of the Courts to be holden at West Machias, shall be returned to, entered and proceeded upon and heard at said Courts to be held at Machias.

[Approved March 12, 1830.]

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "an Act to enable Proprietors of Social, Military and Law Libraries to manage the same.

SECT. 1, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That the provisions of the act passed January twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, entitled an act to enable the proprietors of Social, Military and Law Libraries to manage the same, be so far extended as that the persons therein authorized to form themselves into a society or body politic, for the purpose of holding, increasing, preserving and using such library, may associate for other literary and scientific purposes, under such name and style as they may see fit to adopt.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such parts of said act as are inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved March 10, 1830.]

MILITARY.

Resolve authorizing the Adjutant General to distribute copies of "the Abstract of Infantry Tactics," and "System of exercise and instruction of Field Artillery.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General, under the direction the Commander in Chief, be and hereby is authorized and directed to distribute among the officers of the Militia, such copies of "the Abstract of Infantry Tactics," and of "the System of exercise and instruction of Field Artillery," as are, or shall be received from the United States, under the Act of Congress, passed the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, "providing for the use of the Militia of the United States, sixty thousand copies of "the Abstract of Infantry Tactics," and also five thousand copies of "the System of exercise and instruction of Field Artillery."

[Passed March 8, 1830.]

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

FOR March just received and ready for delivery at the *Oxford Bookstore*. This is a very valuable periodical work, issued once in two months, at the very low price of *three* dollars per year. Subscriptions are received for this work, and also the American Quarterly, and North American Reviews—Christian Examiner—American Medical Journal, &c. ASA BARTON, Agent.

For sale as above a few copies of the *Atlantic Souvenir*, the most elegantly executed work in this country. Also, the American Almanack, or repository of useful knowledge for 1830. 3w39

UNIVERSALIST BOOK.

ANCIENT History of Universalism. By Hosea Ballou, 2d. This work is written with a great degree of candor and evinces an intimate acquaintance with eclesiastical history. It is correct as to facts, and impartial in its statements.

Union of Christ and his Church. All who wish to understand the mystery subsubsisting between Christ & his Church will do well to peruse this treatise. As the argument here advanced can hardly fail of convincing every candid inquirer after truth.

KNEELAND'S LECTURES on the Divine Banevolence—a work that cannot fail of suiting all who feel any interest for the happiness of man in this and a future world.

BALFOUR'S 1st INQUIRY into the Scriptural import of the words SHEOL, HADES, TARTARUS, GEHENNA, all translated HELL, in the common English version.

The above work has had two editions—has been extensively read, and is admired by the liberal, candid and learned as a valuable and masterly treatise on the difficult and important subjects which it discusses. It is an essential help to a correct understanding of the Scriptures, and ought to be in every family in which critical attention is paid to the Holy Writings.

BALFOUR'S 2d INQUIRY into the Scriptural Doctrine concerning the DEVIL and SATAN:—and into the *extent of duration* expressed by the terms OLIM, AION, AIONIOS, rendered *Everlasting, Forever, &c.* in the common version, and especially when applied to punishment.

Much light is shed on two of the principal points of theology, by this able production of Mr. Balfour. He has exposed and exploded the common notion concerning the Devil, and shown by the united testimony of scripture, reason, and observation, that his theory is substantially correct. His criticisms on the original words rendered everlasting, &c. are brief, lucid and convincing.

BALFOUR'S THREE ESSAYS on the intermediate state of the dead—the resurrection from the dead; and on the Greek terms rendered Judge, Judgment, Condemned, Damnation, &c. in the New Testament. With remarks on Mr. Hodson's Letters in vindication of Future Retribution, addressed to Mr. Hosea Ballou, of Boston.

BALFOUR'S REPLY to Mr. Sabine's Lectures on the *Inquiry*, &c. in 2 parts. 1st. A defence of the Inquiry. 2d. His proofs of a Future Retribution considered.

The character of this work may be known by its coming from the pen of one so deservedly approved for the plainness of his reasoning.

BALLOU on the PARABLES

BALFOUR'S LETTERS to Dr. Allen, President of Bowdoin College, in reply to a lecture on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation.

BALFOUR'S LETTER to the Rev. Dr Beecher.

HYMN BOOKS adapted to the use of Universalist Congregations. By the Rev. Hosea Ballou and Rev. Edward Turner

KNEELAND'S Greek and English Testament. A great variety of Universalist Tracts and sermons.

As arrangements have been made by the subscriber to keep a general assortment of Universalist works for sale, persons in want by sending their orders will be furnished at the same price as if present. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway March 15, 1830. 3w 38

Just received as above the *Christian Examiner* for March. Also, the way to salvation. By Bernard Whitman, price 6 cents.

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street,—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c.

Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the third day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Store of Jefferson Coolledge, in Livermore, All the Right in Equity which WILLIAM L. CLARK and SAMUEL J. CLARK have to redeem the FARM on which the said William L. Clark now lives, situated in said Livermore, being mortgaged by the said Samuel J. Clark and William L. Clark to Sarah Pierpont, and generally known by the name of "the Cutting Clark farm."

SAMUEL MORRISON, DEP. SHERIFF.

Livermore, Feb. 22d, 1830. 3 36

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. March 8.

THE ARIEL,

A SEMI-MONTHLY LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS GAZEETE,

Devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts.

ON Saturday, the first of May, 1830, the First number of the ARIEL, volume 4th, Will be issued from the press, improved and beautified in every respect, as far as a liberal expenditure of money can exhance the attractions of a literary publication.

In commencing the FOURTH VOLUME of the ARIEL, the Editor confidently expects, from the many improvements to be made, that an increased patronage will be extended towards it. Heretofore it has been liberally extended—now, the inducements to increase that support will be infinitely greater.

The Ariel is exclusively a Literary publication. It is published every other Saturday, on paper of the finest quality, each number containing eight pages of imperial quarto, [expressly adapted for binding,] with four columns a page. It consists of the choicest literary brilliants from the standard English Magazines and new publications, as Tales, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Reviews, Sketches of Life and Character, Anecdotes, and the most amusing Miscellany which can be gleaned by carefully inspecting the Foreign and American Publication of known and acknowledged merit. In addition to this, nearly four pages of each number consists of Original Matter, written exclusively for the ARIEL, being notices of New Publications, Poetry, Reviews, Tales, Communications, and matter from the Editor's pen—without mingling in the smallest degree in religious and political controversy.

To enhance the value of an imperial quarto sheet thus filled, EIGHT elegant copper plate engravings have been added annually, appearing in every third number of the work. The price of subscription has been, and will continue to be $1,50 a year, in advance.

The improvements to be made in the Fourth Volume are these:—Entirely new type will be procured, with paper of the most superior quality; and instead of only eight engravings annually, the new volume will contain twelve.—The whole will be copperplate engravings, executed in beautiful style, and procured expressly for THE ARIEL. Thus, at the close of the year, a volume will be furnished, suitable for the parlor or the toilet, stored with the most valuable literary brilliants of the day, to which a reference may always be made with the certainty of still finding something, which, even if old, will be pleasing.

As the expense of introducing these improvements will be very great, and can only be compensated by an increase of patronage, the Editor offers the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

Any person who will procure SIXTY subscribers to THE ARIEL, and remit the subscription money in advance to the Editor, shall receive a copy of *the Waverly Novels*, complete in 45 volumes, illustrated by 45 splendid engravings, and warranted to be perfect—together with a copy of the Ariel.

Any person who will procure *twenty-three* subscribers, and remit $35 in payment therefor shall receive a copy of Hume, Smollet and Bisset's *History of England*, in nine royal octavo volumes, illustrated by 9 fine engravings—and the ARIEL.

Any person who will procure *ten* subscribers and remit the subscription, shall receive a copy of the *Remember Me* for 1829, containing 8 engravings, and a copy of the *The Pearl* for 1829, containing 7 engravings—together with the ARIEL.

The above are warranted perfect in every respect, and are published by well-known booksellers. The Editor is prepared to supply any demand that may be made for them. He will deliver them to the successful competitors, free of cost, in Pittsburg, Baltimore, New-York, Boston, Richmond, and at his own office. Competitors must say where they wish their copies delivered, and a written order will be forwarded them for the same: as no more copies will be sent to any place than are ordered. It is necessary that all orders for the ARIEL be received by the first of May.

For three years past the ARIEL has been supported by 4000 subscribers, to whom the Editor appeals for the fidelity with which all his promises have been fulfilled. He stakes his reputation that the Fourth Volume shall equal the promises above made, and that the premiums offered shall be satisfactory to those entitled to receive them. Gentlemen disposed to compete for any of the above valuable works, shall, on application to the Editor, (if by letter, post paid,) be furnished with a specimen of the ARIEL, and its embellishments, for exhibition among their friends. The premiums will be delivered at the above named places, or sent in any way directed, but in that case, at the risk of whoever orders them. Address

EDMUND MORRIS,

Jan. 1830. 95, Chesnut-St. Philadelphia.

☞Subscriptions for the above work received at this Office.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where has been received, Mixt *BROADCLOTHS, 'cheap!' BLACK & BLUE DO*, "very cheap"!! Mixt *CASSIMERES*, "unusually cheap"!!! *CAMBLETS and PLAIDS*, "Dog cheap"!!!! *BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS*, "wonderful cheap"!!!! Black Lace VEILS, "exceeding cheap"!!!!!!—SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap" !!!!!! CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em" !!!!!!! GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c. "proportionably cheap"!!!!! !!!!! Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever"! *SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS*, "cheap enough"!! BLANKETS, "reduced prices" !!! Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices" !!!! "*cheap purchasers* are invited to call at the "*cheap store*" and purchase the "*cheap goods*," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED,

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of *good quality*, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "*fairly*." WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.